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MS. LEGETTE: Morning, Your Honor, Tameaka Legette for the Government. United States calls United States of America versus Matthew Rashaun Jones. We're before the Court in Criminal No. 2:16-CR-122. Your Honor, we're here for a change of plea for Mr. Matthew Jones pursuant to a plea agreement.

Pursuant to this plea agreement, Your Honor, Mr. Jones will be pleading guilty to count one of the indictment, which is conspiracy to participate in a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1962(d).

THE COURT: Be sworn for me, please, sir. (Defendant sworn.)

THE COURT: Mr. Jones, it's my understanding that you wish to change the plea you previously entered to a plea of guilty to count one of this indictment. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, before I accept your plea, there are a number of questions I'm going to ask you to make sure it's a valid plea. If you don't understand any questions or need to talk to your lawyer at any time, you let me know, okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The reason that's important, now that you've been sworn, your answers to my questions will be subject to penalties of perjury or lying under oath. Do you

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understand that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: Now, Mr. Jones, how old are you?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Twenty-three.
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               THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Ninth grade.
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               THE COURT: Have you taken any drug or any medication
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      or consumed any alcoholic beverages in the last 24 hours?
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               THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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               THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for drug
      addiction or mental illness?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: When was that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: When I was on probation back in 2013.
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               THE COURT: Um-hum.
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               THE DEFENDANT: I was on drug and alcohol program.
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               THE COURT: Outpatient. You weren't in a hospital.
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               THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Do you understand what's happening
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     here this morning?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: Can you tell me in your own words, why
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      are you here this morning?
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               THE DEFENDANT: To plead guilty.
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               THE COURT: Do you have any doubt as to Mr. Jones'
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competence to enter a plea here this morning, Mr. Nessler?
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               MR. NESSLER: None, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: It appears to me you are competent to
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     plead to these charges, and I so find for the purposes of the
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      record. Have you had plenty of time to discuss your case with
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     your lawyer?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: Are you satisfied with the job he's done
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      for you?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: Has he done everything you asked him to
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      do?
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: Has he failed to do anything you asked
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     him to do?
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                               (Shakes head negatively.)
               THE DEFENDANT:
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               THE COURT: You have to answer out loud.
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               THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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               THE COURT: Okay. You understand under the
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      constitution and laws of the United States, you're entitled to
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      a jury trial on these charges?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: You also understand that if you wanted a
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      jury trial, you'd have the right to the assistance of your
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      lawyer for your defense on the charges contained in the
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indictment 16-122.

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You also understand that if you wanted a jury trial, at your trial you'd be presumed to be innocent, and the Government's required to prove you guilty by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt before a jury could find you guilty.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You also understand if you want a jury trial, you would not have to prove that you were innocent at your trial.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You also understand that if you wanted a jury trial, in the course of your trial the witnesses for the Government would come into court and they would testify in your presence, and your lawyer could cross-examine the Government's witnesses, object to the Government's evidence and offer evidence in your defense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you also understand if you wanted a jury trial, you'd have the right to testify to the jury if you wanted to?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You also understand you have a constitutional right not to testify if you don't want to?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: You also understand that if you chose not to testify at your trial, the jury could not think that you were guilty based on the fact that you had exercised your constitutional right not to testify at your trial?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You also understand that if you wanted a jury trial, you'd have the right to issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify in your defense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, if you plead guilty here this morning and I accept this plea, you understand you're going to waive your right to a jury trial, the other rights we've just discussed, there's not going to be a jury trial, and I'm going to sentence you on the basis of this guilty plea, after I consider your presentence report.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Also, if you plead guilty, you're going to waive your right not to incriminate yourself, since I'm going to ask you some questions about what you did, in order to satisfy myself that you're guilty, and you'll have to acknowledge you're guilty of these charges.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You also understand what you're pleading quilty to is a felony, and as such, you could lose some of

your valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote or the 1 2 right to possess any firearm or bullet. 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: Any restitution in this case? 5 MS. LEGETTE: None, Your Honor, that we're aware of 6 at this time. 7 THE COURT: Having discussed your rights with you, 8 Mr. Jones, do you still want to plead guilty? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Have you received a copy of the 11 indictment, that is, the written charges made against you in 12 this case? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 1.3 14 THE COURT: Have you had plenty of time to go over 15 the indictment and all the other paperwork that the 16 Government's given your lawyer? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 18 THE COURT: Okay. You're pleading guilty to count 19 one of the indictment, which charges conspiracy to participate 20 in a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of Title 18 21 United States Code Section 1962(d). If you went to trial on 22 this charge, you understand the Government would have to prove 23 the following beyond a reasonable doubt.

From at least 2009 until February 2016, here in South Carolina, you, and others, being persons employed by and

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associated with the Cowboys, which is an enterprise engaged in and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign commerce, together with persons known and unknown to the grand jury, did knowingly and intentionally combine, conspire, confederate and agree with one another to violate Title 18 United States Code Section 1962(c), that is, to conduct and participate, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, as defined in Title 18 United States Code Section 1961(1) and (5), consisting of acts of murder, robbery and narcotics trafficking.

It was further a part of the conspiracy that each defendant, including you, agreed that a conspirator would commit at least two acts of racketeering activity in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise and to effect the objects thereof. You and your co-conspirators committed and caused to be committed overt acts as outlined in the indictment, in the District of South Carolina and elsewhere, all in violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 1962(d).

Mr. Jones, you understand the charge against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You understand the Government would have to prove each and every element of that charge beyond a reasonable doubt before a jury could find you guilty of that

charge? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: The Court finds Mr. Jones fully 4 comprehends and understands the nature of the charges against 5 him and generally what elements the Government would have to 6 prove if we had a trial. 7 Do you understand, Mr. Jones, that the maximum possible 8 penalty is 20 years in jail, \$250,000 fine, five years 9 supervised release and special assessment of \$100? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Now, have you and your lawyer 12 talked about the Sentencing Guidelines? 1.3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 14 THE COURT: You talked about how the Sentencing 15 Guidelines might be applied in your case? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: You understand that nobody is going to be 18 able to determine the guidelines sentence for your case until 19 after your presentence report has been completed, and you and 20 the Government have had an opportunity to challenge the 21 probation officer's report? 2.2. THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: You also understand that after your

initial guidelines range has been determined, I have the

authority at sentencing, under some circumstances, to depart

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from those guidelines or to vary from those guidelines, either 1 2 above those guidelines or below those guidelines? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: You also understand, at sentencing, I'll 5 examine the factors in 18 United States Code 3553(a), which 6 could result in a sentence either above your guidelines or 7 below your guidelines? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 9 THE COURT: Do you understand under some 10 circumstances you or Government may have the right to appeal 11 any sentence I might impose? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 1.3 THE COURT: You also understand that parole has been 14 abolished in the federal system; if you're sentenced to 15 prison, you'll not be released on parole. 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Do you also understand if the 18 sentence is more severe than you expect it to be, you're still 19 bound by this guilty plea and you have no right to withdraw 20 it? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 22 THE COURT: Okay. You also understand if you plead 23 guilty, the law requires you serve a term of supervised 24 release. 25 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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When you're on supervised release, you're restricted to places you can go and the things you can do, and you have to report to authorities on a regular basis. THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Kind of like being on bond, okay? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Okay. In your case a term of supervised release is maximum five years. Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Do you also understand if you're on supervised release and you violate a condition of your supervised release, you can be brought back into court, and if it's proved by a preponderance of the evidence that you did violate a condition of your supervised release, you can be sent back to jail for the entire term of your supervised release? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or threatened anyone else or forced you in any way to plead guilty here this morning? THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: Summarize the plea agreement for me, Miss Legette. MS. LEGETTE: Thank you, Your Honor. The plea agreement is summarized as follows. Page one, paragraph one.

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The defendant has agreed to plead guilty to count one of the indictment, conspiracy to participate in a pattern of racketeering activity, in violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 1962(d).

Page two, paragraph two. The Government makes the following agreement regarding sentencing. If the defendant, Mr. Jones, makes full and complete disclosure to the U.S. probation office, and demonstrates an acceptance of responsibility for his offense, up to and including the time of sentencing, the Government will recommend a two level reduction in the applicable Sentencing Guidelines. And if the defendant has an offense level of 16 or more, the United States will also, at that time, recommend an additional one level reduction in applicable Sentencing Guidelines.

Paragraph -- subsection (b), page two, restitution. The defendant agrees to make restitution in this case to any of the victims in the counts listed in the indictment, in an amount to be determined by the Court at the time of sentencing. At this time, however, the Government is not aware of any restitution related to Mr. Jones' conduct.

Page three, paragraph three, pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c)(1)(A), the United States will dismiss counts four and five at the time of sentencing, which are respectively attempted murder and firearms charges.

THE COURT: Got any state charges in this case?

MS. LEGETTE: He does, and those will also be dismissed at the time of sentencing.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MS. LEGETTE: Yes, Your Honor.

Page three, paragraph four, waiver of defenses and appeal rights. The defendant is aware 18 U.S.C. 3742 and 28 U.S.C. 2255 afford every defendant certain rights to contest a conviction and/or sentence. Acknowledging these rights, the defendant, in exchange for the concessions made by the Government in this plea agreement, except for a sentence that is above the advisory guideline range, waives the right to contest either the conviction or the sentence in any direct appeal or other postconviction action, including any proceedings under 28 U.S.C. 2255.

This waiver does not apply, however, to changes in the law, claims of ineffective assistance of counsel or prosecutorial misconduct raised pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2255.

Page three, paragraph five. The defendant agrees to provide detailed financial information to the United States probation office prior to sentencing. He understands and agrees that any monetary penalties are due immediately and are subject to enforcement by the United States. Additionally, he also understands that payments made can not be discharged in bankruptcy.

Subsection (a), special assessments. The defendant also

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must pay a special assessment of \$100 for each felony count which he is convicted for.

Subsection (b), restitution. The defendant agrees to make full restitution under 18 U.S.C. 3556 in an amount to be determined by the Court at the time of sentencing.

Subsection (c), fines. The defendant also understands the Court may impose a fine pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3571 and 3572.

Page four, paragraph six. The defendant also understands that sentencing is within the sole discretion of the Court. Additionally, he also understands that his sentence in this matter has not yet been determined by the Court, and any estimate of a probable sentencing range given to him at this point, Your Honor, is only a prediction and not a promise.

Page five, subsection -- page five, paragraph seven. The defendant also agrees that all facts that determine his offense level under the guidelines can be found by the Court at sentencing by a preponderance of the evidence standard. And that the Court may also consider any reliable evidence, including hearsay.

Page five, paragraph eight. The defendant also understands that the obligations of the Government within the plea agreement are expressly contingent upon his abiding by federal and state laws.

Page five, paragraph nine. In the event that Mr. Jones, the defendant, fails to comply with any of the provisions of

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his agreement, his plea agreement, the Government will have the right, at its sole discretion, to void all of its obligations under this plea agreement, and the defendant will not have any right to withdraw his plea for the offense enumerated herein.

Page five, paragraph ten. The defendant also, at this point, has various trial rights. And he represents to this Court that he has met with his attorney for a sufficient number of times for a sufficient period of time, and that he is hereby waiving those pretrial rights, as well as trial rights, and that he has met with his attorney for a sufficient amount of time.

And he's also waiving these rights knowingly and voluntarily.

Page six, paragraph 11. The parties hereby agree that this plea agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties.

THE COURT: Mr. Jones, are those the terms of your plea agreement as you understand them, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And this is your signature on the last page of your plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And before you signed it did you have plenty of time to go over it with your lawyer?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 2 THE COURT: And before you signed it did you 3 understand what you've agreed to do and what the Government's 4 agreed to do in return? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Has anyone made you any promise 7 other than your plea agreement to induce you to plead guilty? 8 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 9 THE COURT: Has anyone made any prediction, prophecy 10 or promise as to what your sentence is going to be? 11 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 12 THE COURT: We have a factual basis somewhere. 1.3 MS. LEGETTE: We do, Your Honor, and it has not yet 14 been stipulated to. We're going to read it into the record 15 instead. 16 THE COURT: All right, fine. 17 MS. LEGETTE: Your Honor, at this point if this 18 matter had proceeded to trial, the Government will prove or 19 will have proven the following facts beyond a reasonable 20 doubt. 21 The parties agree that these facts do not encompass all of 2.2. the facts that would have been proven at trial, had the matter 23 proceeded to trial. 24 The Cowboys are a violent street gang with members based

in the Brittle Bank area east side of Walterboro, South

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Carolina.

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The Cowboys do not have a formal hierarchy or defined dues payment structure. Membership in the Cowboys is based on neighborhood friendships. There is no formal jump in process and no probationary period for acceptance.

Members of the Cowboys commit crimes on behalf of the gang to increase their status within the gang. Members of the Cowboys have authority within the gang to order and to commit crimes on behalf of the gang.

The outcome of the crimes are reported to the leader of the Cowboys. Failure to commit any crime on behalf of the Cowboys can result in discipline, including violence, threats of violence, physical beatings or death.

Members of the Cowboys maintain allegiance to and discipline within the gang. Members of the Cowboys who choose to distance themselves are subject to discipline from other members. This discipline can include violence against a member or family member, threats of violence against a member or family member, physical beatings or death.

Members of the Cowboys show their allegiance by wearing clothing in the colors of red, white and blue. Clothing items, including shirts, pants and hats are worn in these colors. Members carry rags, also known as flags, in these colors, including depictions of the American flag.

Members of the Cowboys greet each other and show their

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membership the gang using a set of hand signs intended to evoke the shape of a B. This hand sign also shows an affiliation with the Bloods gang. Members of the Cowboys also show allegiance to the gang by having the words Cowboys or GMC tattooed on some part of their body. Members of the Cowboys communicate with each other and associates who are located across the United States through the use of a telephone and social networking websites. Photographs posted on social networking sites depict firearms, large amounts of cash, and what purports to be powder cocaine and crack cocaine.

Members of the Cowboys display threats to members of rival gangs, threats to police, and the means by which members commit crimes on behalf of the gang, as well as profits, by posting videos on YouTube. These videos depict members and associates of the Cowboys using lyrics, while dressed in colors and displaying hand signs associated with the gang, conveying threats to rival gang members, making statements about law enforcement and individuals who have made reports to law enforcement and how members make money.

These videos also depict various members of the Cowboys displaying firearms, large amounts of U.S. currency and what purports to be narcotics. Members and associates of the Cowboys were expected to defend each other from rival gangs, and to attack rival gang members with whom the Cowboys are in an ongoing dispute.

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The Cowboys gang, during the time frame set forth in the indictment, were aligned with members and associates of another street level criminal organization called the Wild Boys. The Wild Boys operated out of the Green Pond area of Walterboro, South Carolina. The Wild Boys, known to wear light green or camouflage, also use light green rags or flags to show allegiance to and represent the gang.

Wild Boys also use hand signs depicting a W to show membership and allegiance in the gang. The Cowboys also shared common interests with the Wild Boys, including the production of rap music posted on YouTube which depicted large amounts of U.S. currency, firearms, and what purports to be narcotics.

The groups also shared common enemies, to include members and associates of the Dooley Hill gang and the Go Boys.

Members and associates of the Cowboys have, including but was not limited to Khiry Broughton, a/k/a Kblacka; Dashawn Trevell Brown, a/k/a Shawny; Clyde Naquan Hampton, a/k/a One Loyal Shooter; Zaquann Ernest Hampton, a/k/a TOB; Matthew Rashaun Jones, a/k/a Boogie Mac; Christopher Shawn Brown, a/k/a Roughish, or Roguy; Bryant Jameek Davis, a/k/a Savo; William Lamont Cox, a/k/a Wataz; and Quintin John Fishburne.

Beginning on a date unknown to the grand jury, but at least in 2009 and continuing to the date of the indictment in this matter, the defendant and his co-conspirators, including

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individuals listed above, were each a person employed by and associated with the Cowboys, an enterprise engaged in and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign commerce, together with persons known and unknown to the grand jury, did knowingly and intentionally combine, conspire, confederate and agree with one another to violate Title 18 United States Code Section 1962(c), that is, to conduct and participate directly and indirectly in the conduct of the actions of the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity as defined in Title 18 United States Code Sections 1961(1) through (5).

That racketeering activity consisted of, among other things, multiple acts of murder, attempted murder and robbery, among other things.

The defendant, Matthew Rashaun Jones, was a trusted member of the Cowboys. Among the acts the defendant committed or agreed that others would commit on behalf of the Cowboys on or about May 12, 2011, the defendant participated in a drive-by shooting. At the time, an associate of the Cowboys was driving a vehicle and he had two passengers, Matthew Rashaun Jones and Deshawn Trevell Brown.

Specifically, on or about May 12, 2011, in the 3000 block of Robertson Boulevard in Walterboro, South Carolina, the associate of the Cowboys drove his vehicle next to a vehicle driven by an associate of a rival gang of the Cowboys. From the vehicle, Matthew Rashaun Jones and Deshawn Trevell Brown

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then fired multiple shots at the associate of the rival gang.

The associate of the rival gang was not injured.

Further, on or about May 30, 2013, in Walterboro, South Carolina, Matthew Rashaun Jones participated in a drive-by shooting. At the time, Clyde Naquan Hampton was driving a vehicle, and he had two passengers, Matthew Rashaun Jones and Christopher Dashawn Brown.

Specifically on May 13, Clyde Hampton drove the vehicle past 62 Jared Road, Walterboro, South Carolina, a residence in the Dooley Hill area where suspected members of the Dooley Hill gang, a rival of the Cowboys, were believed to reside.

As Clyde Naquan Hampton drove past the home, Matthew Rashaun Jones and Christopher Brown fired multiple shots at the residence. No individuals were injured.

During the time of the conspiracy, members of the Cowboys were involved in robberies, attempted murder and narcotics trafficking. Robberies committed by members of the Cowboys targeted, in part, businesses where cash could be obtained. These robberies, as well as the communications via social networking and YouTube, were activities that affected interstate commerce.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Jones?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you agree with the prosecutor's

summary of your involvement with the Cowboys in these drive-by 1 2 shootings? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: Yeah? Yes, sir? 5 MR. NESSLER: Your Honor, as to the facts, the two --6 he admits to the two drive-by shootings, that he was a 7 Cowboy -- Show him -- he does have tattoos and he was a member 8 of a criminal gang. But I haven't had a case in 40 years 9 where I agreed 100 percent with all of the 10 Government's summary. THE COURT: You would agree with the prosecutor's 11 12 summary with regard to what they purport to be able to prove 1.3 at trial with regard to your client's participation in the 14 Cowboys and the RICO racketeering activity? 15 MR. NESSLER: Absolutely, yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: You agree that if the prosecutor's

THE COURT: You agree that if the prosecutor's summary of Government's evidence was believed by the jury, that your client, it would satisfy each and every element of the charge your client's pleading guilty to?

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MR. NESSLER: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's the finding of the Court in the case of United States of America versus Matthew Rashaun Jones, that Mr. Jones is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that his plea of guilty is a knowing and voluntary plea, supported by an independent basis in fact,

containing each of the essential elements of the offense. His plea is now accepted, and he's now adjudged guilty of that offense.

Please sign this for me, Mr. Jones.

THE CLERK: May it please the Court. The defendant,
Matthew Rashaun Jones, having withdrawn his plea of not guilty
entered February 25, 2016, pleads guilty to count one of the
indictment after arraignment in open court. Signed defendant,
Matthew Jones, January 17, 2017.

THE COURT: Mr. Jones, what's going to happen now is the probation office is going to prepare a presentence report, probably interview you with regard to the report. They'll send it to your lawyer, your lawyer will bring it to you, you can go over it, make any objections or corrections you need for the report. Those things will be reflected in an amended report. And when that's done, we'll get together for sentencing, okay? Understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, Mr. Nessler?

MR. NESSLER: Nothing.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

(Court adjourned at 10:54)

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION I, Debra L. Potocki, RMR, RDR, CRR, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically recorded above proceedings. S/Debra L. Potocki Debra L. Potocki, RMR, RDR, CRR